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House.

What can any man in Indianapolis gain

by leaving a bread-earning job on the

order of any person?

Not federal ownership or management of

railroads, but federal control and super-

vision under federal laws.

These are the times when the sensible

wage earner will insist that his sovereign

is under his own hat and about the table

of his own home.

Sovereign says: "There is a crisis which

endangers the peace of the country." If

there is such a crisis, Debs and he are re-

sponsible for it. But there is not such a

crisis; this pair overestimate their pot-

ency.

If the officers of Marion county are do-

ing their duty there would not have been

a tough resort open all night in which one

man could be murdered and another be-

come a murderer, with all the attending

sorrow.

"Composed chiefly of foreigners" has be-

come a stereotyped phrase in describing

the character of riotous crowds. Many

of our best citizens are of foreign birth,

but they are not of the kind that engage

in riots.

The veterans tendered their services to

Governor Matthews, and not to Sheriff

Emmett. The sheriff may not see the dif-

ference, but nearly everybody else recog-

nizes the difference between Governor Mat-

thews and the present sheriff of Marion

county.

The Christian Endeavorers seem to have

reached Cleveland without being obliged

to use the courtesy of Debs, but it is not

complimentary to that organization that

one of its representatives is the only per-

son in the country to ask concessions of

Debs, the exponent of lawlessness.

During this crisis the voice of the State

fee-grabber has not been heard, but when

peace returns he will doubtless declare that

there is no means for paying the troops

sent to keep the peace. Perhaps he would

lend the State half of his harvest of fees

on good security at a thirty rate of interest.

Because in the poorer streets of Chicago,

where half the people have not been long

enough in this country to be Americanized,

the forces of disorder may be in the ma-

jority it will not do to assume that the

country at large is so. Out in the clear

atmosphere nine-tenths of the people are

for law and order.

The Southern press has been outspoken

against Debsism and in favor of the en-

forcement of the federal laws by the fed-

eral government, showing that in seasons

of turbulence engendered by a few cheap

demagogues influencing an ignorant, un-

American population in large cities the

South can be counted on as a conservative

power. Besides, if these papers speak the

Southern sentiment, the theory of State

supremacy is now held to be a heresy in

that part of the Union.

A congressional investigation of the

strike, if rightly conducted, may prove

useful by disproving many absurd and ex-

aggerated statements and giving official

expression to the truth in regard to the

origin and object of the strike. As the

committee will have authority to send for

persons and papers it can examine Pull-

man's books and see if he told the truth

as to running his business at a loss. It

can also ascertain whether Debs's course

has not been actuated more by personal

and sinister motives than by sympathy

with the Pullman employees.

If the Debsites and their sympathizers in

California who imagine that they will help

their cause in the estimation of the Amer-

ican people by undermining trustees that

railroad trains may leap into rivers, de-

stroying life, and by opening switches so

that rapidly moving trains filled with peo-

ple may be derailed and upset, they are

mistaken. All over the country the sen-

sible people are charging all such exhibitions

of fensiveness to Debsism, and consequent-

ly Debsism will soon be a synonym for the

deed of the French Anarchist who throws

a bomb into a restaurant filled with peo-

and who have never toiled except at jaw-

working, invoke revolution that it may

bring lawlessness.

TRYING TO LET GO.

Unless the reports from Chicago are in-

correct, the labor leaders will not sustain

Debs and Sovereign in their scheme for a

general strike, but are devoting themselves

to the devising of propositions which will

enable the ex-dictator to let go of the job

which he set himself to do. President

Gompers and others were called to Chicago

to sustain Debs and Sovereign, but it is an

illustration of the irony of fate that these

cooler heads have set themselves to the

task of devising a scheme by which these

defeated would-be leaders can detach them-

selves from their conspiracies without

formally admitting total defeat. Several

schemes are said to be under consideration,

but all of them involve the admission of

the defeat of Debs and the failure of his

conspiracy, and look to measures which

will free the strikers from the responsi-

bility of their acts. The most remarkable

of these suggestions is the telegram asking

the President to come to Chicago to con-

fer with them. This is one of the most pre-

posterous requests ever made of a Pres-

ident of the United States, but it shows the

anxiety of the friends of Debs to get him

and his friends out of their humiliating po-

sition without the admission of total defeat.

There is reason to believe that the Pres-

ident has agreed to appoint an arbitration

commission, under the O'Neill act, as soon

as the disturbance in Chicago, so far as the

strikers are concerned, shall cease. This,

of course, involves the end of the Debs in-

terference with the railroads. The O'Neill

act does not provide for compulsory arbi-

tration, so that the Pullman company can

say to the President's commission, as it

has said to other parties, among whom

were a committee of Mayors, that it has

"nothing to arbitrate," and it is difficult

to see where there can be arbitration with

the boycotted railways, the strikers having

no grievances against the companies. It

will, however, afford Debs a pretext to put

an end to his already exploded strike, but

it will not secure for the men who struck

the places which they left.

As for the Debs strike, it is a thing of

the past. There is a rush for railroad

transportation, and in a few days traffic

will be fully resumed. Even now it is not

hindered by the Debs strike except on the

Pacific coast. The conspiracy has failed.

Debs is not dictator, but he has to an-

swer to a serious indictment in the United

States Court. With his ignominious failure

his union, created for the purpose of in-

augurating strikes, will go to pieces. With

the failure of Debs, the danger of a general

strike no longer exists, even if it were ever

a danger.

SOME BENEFITS OF THE STRIKE.

The injury inflicted on the country by the

senseless strike now nearing its close has

been various in character and enormous in

extent. The money loss, including loss of

wages, destruction of property, interrup-

tion of business, decay of perishable freight

and crops, and in other ways, direct and in-

direct, is beyond computation. In addition

to these material losses the cause of lib-

erty and republican government has suf-

fered in the estimation of foreigners to a

degree that will require many years to

efface. Americans know that the trouble

has been superficial and that the stability

of the government has not been threat-

ened in the slightest degree, but foreigners

will continue to believe differently, and to

find in the strike a new argument against

popular government.

But if the strike has inflicted great dam-

age on the country it has also brought

great benefits. The fact that the latter are

altogether of a moral nature and not com-

putable in dollars does not lessen their re-

ality or importance. First among these is

the new demonstration that has been fur-

nished of the strength of the government

and the loyalty of the people. A govern-

ment that suppressed the great rebellion

of 1861 and prosecuted for four years one

of the greatest wars in history did not

stand much in need of any further dem-

onstration of its strength, and yet it does

not amiss. It is well to have had it dem-

onstrated that the government is able to

cope with any and all kinds of internal

trouble and that it will suppress a labor

strike that undertakes to defy the laws as

surely as it will an armed rebellion. On

the part of the government this has been a

war—not a great war, but nevertheless

a war—for the protection of private

rights and personal liberty—

the right of American citizens to

trade and travel without hindrance,

and of every man to control his own labor.

It is a good thing to have it demonstrated

that the government will defend these

rights, when they are attacked, with all its

might and power, and it is also a good

thing to have it demonstrated that they

cannot be attacked under the guise of a la-

bor strike.

The manifestation of loyalty to the gov-

ernment and of readiness to support the

authorities, State and national, in the en-

forcement of law has been very strong. It

has only been exceeded in our history by

the great demonstration in 1861, and in one

respect, it was more remarkable than that,

since this time the demonstration of loy-

alty and offers of support to the govern-

ment came from the South as well as from

the North. The Southern States did not

feel the strike much, and there was no

lawlessness or excitement in that part of

send troops anywhere in the United States

to protect United States property or mails,

or enforce United States laws, the doubt

has been removed. The silly idea that the

President must wait for the request or

virtually ask the consent of the Governor

of a State before sending United States

troops into it to enforce United States laws

has received a final quietus. At the same

time it has been shown that the militia of

the States furnishes an excellent support

for the national forces and a strong and re-

liable instrument for the preservation of

order and the enforcement of law.